

REFORESTRATION IS DISCUSSED BY SUGAR PLANTERS

Uplands Neglected, Says President, Because Owned By Government

Nearly every plantation manager present at the initial session of the planters on Monday morning had something to say on the subject of reforestation after a report from the forestry committee was submitted by David Forbes, manager of the Waialeale plantation.

H. A. Baldwin told of the conservation work on Maui and said that from 3000 to 5000 acres were being planted each year, but that the forests had suffered in the past from depredations of cattle. Native trees were subjected to insect attacks.

President Tenney declared: "It behooves us all to give serious consideration to this question and we all should cooperate in reforestation." He particularly emphasized that attention should be given to the reforestation of the uplands which the remarks of the various plantation managers had shown were not getting much attention because they were to a large extent government lands over which plantations had no control.

Mr. Forbes had complained that only recently a large area containing timber on the slopes of Mauna Kea had been released, and presumably for cattle grazing. It was then that Mr. Bishop hotly declared that the planters should camp on the trail of the government until conservation was assured. He said his companies would be willing to follow whatever orders were issued so far as the 19 or 15 properties represented by C. Brewer & Co. were concerned.

John Scott stated that he believed W. H. Shipman, leader of the Mauna Kea land, had fenced off the forest part. This was after he had told of the distress caused by the water shortage on Hawaii during the drought.

R. Renton Hind wanted to know if anything was being done to secure the cooperation of the homesteaders who were usually on land lying between the plantation lands and the mauka forests. According to Kaula, Hawaii and Maui plantation managers it seemed generally agreed that ironwood made the better firewood, although an upgrowth for water conservation purposes at the desired elevation was not secured by the planting of this and other woods.

On the motion of J. F. C. Hagens it was voted to approve of the working plan of the forestry department so far as practical.

In part Mr. Forbes' report on the subject was as follows: "Our main industries are solely agricultural, and in order to maintain those, water is essential, and that in abundance, for both irrigation and transportation of our crops. Without forests we may have water periodically; for I do not claim 'no forest, no water,' although I do maintain that more forest greater chances of more rain, and an economically well distributed water supply.

"There is little use our trying to sidestep the facts that in many of the upper reaches of our islands the native forests are slowly but surely being denuded, and with it a diminishing of our water supply for industrial purposes, while our requirements are yearly increasing.

"Two factors are mainly responsible in bringing about such lessening of our forest area on uplands, surrounding the sources of streams or drainage areas of tributaries, leading to such streams. First cattle and in a lesser degree insect pests.

In our native forests, the undergrowth consists of shrubs, tree seedlings, vines and ferns which form a natural and complete covering to the surface, thereby lessening evaporation of water, as well as retarding the rapid flow which otherwise takes place on our steep grades from uplands. When the surface becomes denuded of its thick covering, by the incursions of cattle, the place is quickly occupied by 'filio grass.' When the latter gets established, there is no further hope of a tree seedling finding its way to the sun's rays, or if successful, will soon get nibbled off as a delicacy by the wandering steer.

"Within the past 30 years it becomes very noticeable on the island of Hawaii that our streams rise more suddenly after a few inches of rainfall around the sources, flow higher, fall more suddenly than formerly when dense vegetation covered all of the water sources and conserved the flow. Protection of such sources, as already stated, are of vital interest to our sugar crops.

"As an association we do not have the power of land adjustment or distribution, but as a body of business men we have the right to recommend. We realize very well that the government must have revenue to keep state affairs in order. We also know that plantation lands and crops are a source of considerable revenue to the government, as long as profitable to cultivate, but the writer believes that if by certain conditions such lands should prove to be unremunerative through lack of water brought about by continued lessening of forest lands covering our water sources and exposed to cattle depredations, and for a paltry rental, for which purpose such only would be reasonable. Recommendations to the government would quickly be forthcoming that all lands on higher elevations be set aside as forest reserves, whether government or private possessions. By such recommendations being carried out, the industry of growing sugar and cattle side by side might safely and profitably be continued. Our mountain slopes, to the line of forest growth, clothed with a new and healthy forest, supplying water in abundance to our sugar crops, while we can feel more comfortable in the assurance that we have at least tried to do our duty."

Below is given the summary of the working plan drawn up by C. S. Judd, superintendent of forestry, which was

ANNOUNCEMENT OF 1917 SUGAR CROP IN DETAIL AND RECORD OF CROPS FOR PAST TEN-YEAR PERIOD IS MADE AT PLANTERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Here are important figures on Hawaiian sugar crops, announced yesterday at the opening of the annual Planters' Association meeting. The 1917 figures by individual plantations are given, together with the ten-year record, similarly made up. The figures were compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association:

HAWAII	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	15,795	19,179	19,483	24,026	22,941	27,399	25,736	27,406	26,476	26,698
Puna Sugar Co.	1,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialeale Mill Co.	9,761	9,486	10,424	13,365	14,332	13,073	14,922	16,141	14,484	14,876
Hilo Sugar Co.	12,853	12,291	12,568	12,301	13,872	14,031	18,937	17,905	16,450	16,140
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	2,818	2,838	2,313	2,917	2,378	2,837	3,601	3,793	1,845	3,653
Onomea Sugar Co.	17,006	14,416	12,843	16,230	17,454	16,884	19,600	21,320	18,732	21,067
Pepee Sugar Co.	7,590	6,873	7,012	7,925	8,009	8,952	9,806	11,948	9,345	11,040
Honoumua Sugar Co.	7,511	6,041	6,541	7,293	7,450	7,001	8,567	9,852	6,557	9,576
Kakalau Plantation Co.	12,834	11,586	11,905	14,157	17,116	15,400	16,863	19,327	15,951	20,235
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	7,944	8,004	7,970	8,058	9,087	9,676	11,193	11,730	10,174	11,302
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	5,195	6,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	2,134	5,010	5,896	5,145	6,932	6,849	5,013	7,191
Kukui Plantation Co.	2,141	2,225	1,037	2,662	2,021	2,078	3,225	4,672	3,188	5,056
Kukui Mill Co.	1,427	1,483	691	1,774	1,347	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamakua Mill Co.	12,355	8,293	5,526	7,262	9,461	6,845	7,057	9,261	7,661	9,926
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	10,448	9,315	7,493	8,411	11,391	9,953	10,767	10,073	7,859	10,868
Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,657	10,533	7,562	9,134	8,259	10,103	7,272	8,613	7,203	9,031
Pacific Sugar Mill	3,459	5,263	5,055	7,499	7,001	5,938	6,250	7,253	5,656	7,970
Niuli Mill and Plantation	2,452	2,768	2,281	2,648	3,014	2,803	2,700	3,098	2,110	2,556
Halaawa Plantation	1,958	1,135	1,679	1,667	1,902	1,641	2,087	2,840	1,705	2,559
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,914	5,579	4,662	5,924	5,979	5,675	4,475	7,780	4,170	6,427
Union Mill Co.	3,259	3,160	1,811	3,022	3,390	1,769	2,808	3,437	1,966	2,392
Hawi Mill and Plantation	7,125	6,011	6,881	7,715	9,453	6,469	6,745	9,426	6,461	9,045
Puaka Plantation	661	992	1,474	1,094	1,538	839	1,035	1,429	963	937
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	403	835	352	505	519	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	1,000	1,271	1,589	2,333	2,570	2,943	3,477	3,444	144	4,555
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	9,628	4,712	6,580	6,659	8,002	5,510	5,909	6,781	9,723	6,647
Totals	180,159	172,341	158,819	193,456	209,920	197,415	217,654	240,785	197,654	232,132
MAUI	27,146	27,518	27,299	29,174	28,335	27,804	28,302	33,229	32,753	33,279
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	1,765	1,829	1,796	1,693	1,707	1,738	2,027	2,173	1,850	1,974
Olowalu Co.	10,072	17,761	16,932	16,197	16,775	13,988	16,100	19,177	15,094	15,038
Wailuku Sugar Co.	56,150	52,725	56,865	55,050	60,010	50,310	56,500	56,780	59,035	53,812
Hawaiian Coml. and Sugar Co.	22,627	28,808	29,295	30,765	34,612	24,633	33,660	39,620	34,011	35,795
Maui Agricultural Co.	3,026	4,004	5,221	4,492	4,949	4,938	6,225	6,605	6,721	6,240
Kaaleku Plantation Co., Ltd.	1,843	1,960	2,046	2,193	2,197	1,408	2,126	2,699	848	1,510
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	122,629	134,605	139,454	139,564	148,585	124,819	144,940	160,283	150,312	147,648
OAHU	18,996	18,688	18,373	17,143	18,692	19,337	20,154	18,233	20,586	21,562
Honolulu Plantation Co.	35,320	34,651	29,296	33,243	33,472	28,142	33,474	29,609	33,625	37,211
Ewa Plantation Co.	33,919	33,949	31,422	31,206	34,435	29,512	29,563	29,502	32,045	34,748
Apakaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	984	432	902	453	895	381	925	356	793	939
Waianae Co.	5,686	6,469	6,614	7,124	6,021	5,226	3,083	6,400	4,626	6,115
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	30,376	32,267	30,870	32,271	33,356	29,751	30,298	31,156	31,227	29,941
Kahuku Plantation Co.	6,519	6,487	5,566	5,686	6,024	6,215	8,193	7,823	6,534	8,317
Laie Plantation	971	829	1,170	784	1,200	977	1,600	1,171	1,541	1,178
Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	.....	247	590	261	638	400	1,137	487	971	586
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	4,242	4,404	3,845	4,962	4,979	4,287	5,133	5,260	5,018	4,953
KAUAI	137,013	136,423	128,648	133,133	139,712	124,223	133,560	129,997	136,966	145,550
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	14,445	15,780	15,683	17,740	18,021	19,819	22,065	21,494	20,168	20,174
Grove Farm Plantation	2,508	3,376	2,755	3,724	3,098	3,695	4,415	4,007	3,569	3,836
Koloa Sugar Co., The	7,361	7,308	7,709	8,960	8,005	5,886	8,572	9,502	7,955	9,206
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	11,294	13,686	10,596	14,073	13,147	14,509	16,345	15,458	15,598	17,407
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	21,633	23,788	23,422	24,975	22,221	22,303	26,826	24,706	23,194	23,534
Gay & Robinson	2,675	3,354	3,223	4,684	4,659	4,821	5,172	5,259	4,650	4,510
Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The	1,790	1,707	1,906	1,860	1,922	1,610	2,258	1,404	2,054	1,965
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,283	10,385	14,124	14,185	14,348	14,008	17,153	15,078	16,107	18,354
Estate V. Knudsen	731	769	826	828	858	811	992	795	902	825
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	3,194	4,975	4,102	5,471	5,543	5,451	6,426	6,733	5,216	5,924
Mahee Sugar Co.	7,408	4,664	5,823	4,168	5,219	7,418	10,660	10,944	9,138	13,509
Totals	81,822	89,787	90,169	100,668	97,041	100,336	120,884	115,380	108,551	119,244
1908	180,159	172,341	158,819	193,456	209,920	197,415	217,654	240,785	197,654	232,132
1909	122,629	134,605	139,454	139,564	148,585	124,819	144,940	160,283	150,312	147,648
1910	137,013	136,423	128,648	133,133	139,712	124,223	133,560	129,997	136,966	145,550
1911	81,822	89,787	90,169	100,668	97,041	100,336	120,884	115,380	108,551	119,244
Totals	521,123	535,156	517,090	566,821	595,258	546,798	617,038	646,445	593,483	644,574

* 2000 pounds to the ton.

Included in the report of Mr. Forbes:

"1. The reasons for reforesting open areas on the mountain lands of the Territory from the standpoint of the conservation of water are sound and all owners of such lands are urged to make a start on such work in a systematic and intelligent manner as early as practicable.

"2. The first essential step is to treat the protection forest as such by erecting suitable fences where stock is now a menace or doing damage to the forest and by getting rid of the stock (including hogs) already in the enclosed area.

"3. The next step after such protection is assured is to plant the open areas by first ascertaining the total area to be reforested and then allotting a definite area to be planted each year with trees specially selected for that particular region.

"4. The native koa, kukui, ohia lehua and hau are recommended for planting where conditions are suited to their growth.

"5. A spacing of 15 by 15 feet is recommended for planting of this nature.

"6. The establishment of a nursery near the scene of planting operations is advised on economical grounds.

"7. The trees should be systematically cared for after planting until they have overtopped the surrounding ground cover.

"8. The Division of Forestry will be glad to render detailed assistance to help in carrying this general plan into effect on any watershed and will be glad to arrange with owners, at their expense, to start and supervise the work.

BREAD PRICES TO BE REDUCED ON MAINLAND

(Continued from page 1)

change any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

Other Special Rules
The following special rules and regulations governing licensees manufacturing bread and rolls were also made public:

Rule 1. The licensee shall manu-

facture bread and sell it only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, 12 hours after baking:

16 ounce units (not to run over 17 ounces).

24 ounce units (not to run over 25 1/2 ounces).

Rule 2. The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from 1 to 3 ounces, but no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, 12 hours after baking, less than 1 ounce or more than 3 ounces.

Rule 3. The standard weights hereinafter prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than 25 loaves of bread of any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by these rules and regulations for such units.

Rule 4.—The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding these specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal or any mixture thereof:

Sugar: Not to exceed 3 pounds of cane or beet sugar or in lieu thereof, 3 1/2 pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar contents of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar, of the kinds herein designated.

Milk: Not to exceed six pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening: No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed 2 pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15 per cent of animal fats.

In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed 2 pounds of vegetable fats.

The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of

EDITH CAVELL FUND STARTED

At a regular meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Club of Honolulu last night, a fund was started for an "Edith Cavell" fund to be kept up by this club in the creche which Honolulu proposes to support in Belgium for Belgian babies.

Mrs. J. S. Emerson, whose work in allied war relief causes never ceases, addressed the nurses on the great need of Belgian children. Mrs. Emerson laid stress on the fact that this creche is not to be for the illegal children of German officers and soldiers who have forced motherhood on many Belgian women, but for the children of Belgian men and women in that portion of Belgium which has not been conquered.

The fathers of many of these children are at the front. The nurses responded by contributing each one her share of the fund. That the entire amount necessary to buy the bed and bedding was not collected was due to the fact that it was the wish of the club to allow the members who could not attend last night's meeting to make their contributions, as the bed is to be the gift of the entire club.

After Mrs. Emerson's address, all visitors withdrew and the business of the meeting followed. Miss Elizabeth Dutot, as the president for the ensuing year, was elected without opposition. Other officers will be elected at the next meeting.

PERSONALITIES

FRED W. MILVERTON, formerly with the local law firm of Thompson, Milverton & Cathart, has sent cards to friends in Honolulu announcing that he is engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco with offices at rooms 656-657 Mills building.

baking, or to the bread or rolls, when

'CHARLEY' DOLE ENLISTS IN ARMY

TO 'DO HIS BIT'

Augments Fine War Service of Long Line of Brothers

Noted in Athletics

Charles C. Dole, attorney of Kaula, nephew of Judge Sanford B. Dole, and member of the famous Dole family of college athletes, is enlisting in the regular army in his determination to get into active service for his country.

"Charley" Dole, as he is widely known throughout the islands, came from Kaula with the national guard for the recent encampment, and remained here because of his resolve to enlist. He has been passed physically for